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THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN

ORGANIC PEROXIDES  
A TABLE OF PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

- - - by - - -

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Project Number NR 033-010  
May 31, 1952  
Brooklyn 2, New York

ORGANIC PEROXIDES: A Table of  
Physical Constants

- - - by - - -

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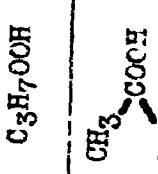
During the past seventy years a wide variety of organic peroxides have been prepared. In the succeeding table, the physical constants of a selected number of peroxides are presented with reference to the original literature or to review articles which list the original references. For more general reference to the chemistry of organic peroxides, consult the articles of Rieche<sup>1,2</sup>, Hawkins<sup>3</sup>, Criegee<sup>4</sup> and others<sup>5-8</sup>.

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1. A. Rieche, Alkyl Peroxyde und Ozonyde, Steinkoff, Dresden, 1931.
  2. A. Rieche, Die Bedeutung der Organischen Peroxyde fur die Chemische Wissenschaft u. Technik, Sammlung 34, 1936.
  3. E.G.E. Hawkins, Quart. Reviews 4, 251 (1950).
  4. R. Criegee, Fortschr. Chem. Forsch. 1, 508 (1950).
  5. D. Swern, Chemical Reviews 45, 1 (1949).
  6. J. E. Leffler, ibid., 45, 385 (1949).
  7. C. E. Frank, ibid., 46, 155 (1950).
  8. D. Swern, J.T. Scanlon and H.B. Knight, J. Am. Oil Chemists' Soc., 25, 193 (1948).
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## 1. PROPERTIES OF STERICALLY RIGID HYDROPEROXIDES

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference*	Reference**
<b>A. Saturated Aliphatic Hydroperoxides</b>						
Methyl Hydroperoxide	CH <sub>3</sub> OOH	1.3608	-72 to -78	8.38-1972/T. °K.	<u>1,2</u>	
Ethyl Hydroperoxide	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOH	1.3801	Glass -100	8.834-2228/T. °K.	<u>1,2,3,4,5</u>	
Propyl Hydroperoxide	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OOH	$n_D^{25}$ =1.3890	Glass -90	35/20	<u>4,6</u>	
isoPropyl Hydroperoxide		$n_D^{25}$ =1.8861	—	107 to 109/760	<u>5,6</u>	
tert-Butyl Hydroperoxide*	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> COOH	1.4007	-8 to -10	8.891-2342/T. °K.	<u>2,5,7,8,9</u>	<u>10,11</u>
tert-Amyl Hydroperoxide	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> COOH	1.4161	—	26/3	<u>5,12</u>	
Triethylmethyl Hydroperoxide	(CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> COOH	1.4379	2 to 5	27.5 to 28/2	<u>9,10,13</u>	

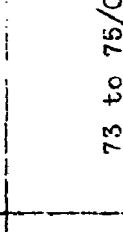
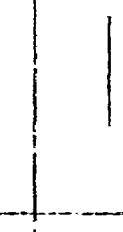
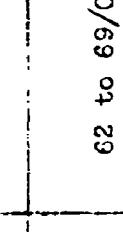
\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20^\circ}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference**
1,1,2,2-Tetramethyl- ethyl Hydroperoxide	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}-\text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	—	—	51 to 58/12	<u>10</u>
Arylmethylmethyl Hydroperoxide	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_11\text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	1.4305	—	38/0.08	<u>14</u>
Pentamethylethyl Hydroperoxide	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \\   \qquad   \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\   \qquad   \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	—	113 to 114	—	<u>10, 13</u>
Cyclohexyl <del>*</del> Hydroperoxide	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OOH} \\   \\ \text{Cyclohexane ring} \end{array}$	$n_D^{25}=1.4638$	-20	—	<u>15</u>
1-Methyloclohexyl Hydroperoxide-1*	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{OCH} \\   \qquad   \\ \text{Cyclohexane ring} \end{array}$	1.4642	—	53/0.1	<u>10, 16, 17</u>

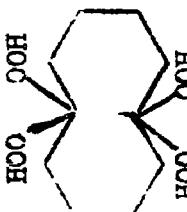
\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference *
<u>transDecalin</u> * <u>Hydroperoxide-9</u>		—	94 to 95	—	10
<u>transHydrierindane</u> * <u>Hydroperoxide-8</u>		—	—	73 to 75/0.2	18
2,5-Dihydroperoxy-2,5-dimethylhexane* <u>Hydroperoxide-8</u>		$\text{O}=\text{O}$ $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3$	106.5	—	10, 19
2,7-Dihydroperoxy-2,7-dimethyloctane <u>Hydroperoxide-8</u>		$\text{O}=\text{O}$ $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3$	66	—	10
2-(2,4-Dimethyl-pentanone-3-yl)- hydroperoxide <u>Hydroperoxide-8</u>		$\text{O}=\text{O}$ $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ $\text{O}$	1.4321	—	107

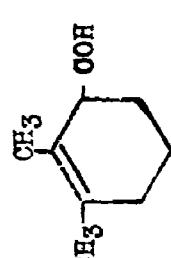
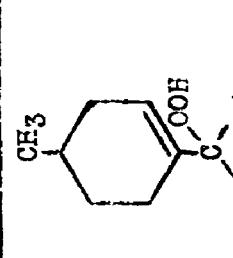
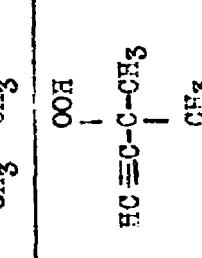
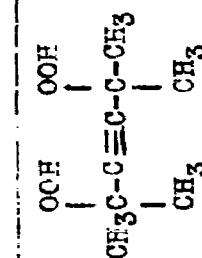
\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*\* The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_{D}^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm, HG.	Literature Reference**
9,9,10,10-Tetrahydro-peroxy-cyclohexane		—	116 to 118	—	10
B. Olefin Hydroperoxides					
Cyclopentene-1-* hydroperoxide-5		(not isolated in highest purity)	—	35/0.01	20
Cyclohexene-1-* hydroperoxide-3		(not isolated in highest purity)	$n_D^{20}=30.75$	—	51/0.3
1-Ethylcyclohexene- 1-hydroperoxide-6		(not isolated in highest purity)	—	—	64 to 67/0.2
					20,21,22

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C./mm.Hg.	Literature Reference**
1,2-Dimethylcyclohexene- <sup>*</sup> 1-hydroperoxide-3		—	—	67 to 70/0.5	<u>19,20</u>
$\alpha$ -3-p-Menthanyl- <sup>*</sup> Hydroperoxide		1.47812	—	57.5/0.05	<u>23</u>
3-Methyl-3-hydroperoxy- butyne-1		$n_D^{25} = 1.4295$	—	42 to 42.2/17	<u>24</u>
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-dihydro- peroxyhexyne-3		—	—	107 to 109 (dec.)	<u>24</u>

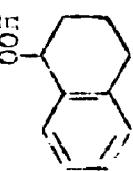
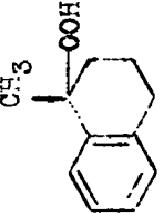
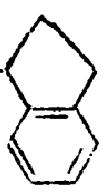
\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference **
<b>C. Aralkyl Hydroperoxides</b>					
Phenylmethylmethy1* Hydroperoxide	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3\text{C}-\text{OOR} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1.52695	—	45/0.05	25
Phenyldimethylmethyl* Hydroperoxide (cumene hydroperoxide)	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{OOR} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1.5237	—	65/0.18	26, 27, 28, <u>106</u>
Phenylmethylethyl*- methyl hydroperoxide	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{C}-\text{OOR} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1.5208	—	46 to 49/0.002	29, 30
Diphenylmethyl*- hydroperoxide	 $\begin{array}{c} \text{OOH} \\   \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{C}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	—	51	—	27
Triphenylmethyl*- Hydroperoxide	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}-\text{OOH}$	—	82	—	31, 32, 33

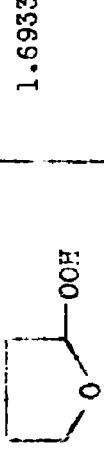
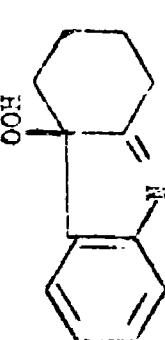
\*Those peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference**
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronaphthalene Hydroperoxide-1* (Tetralin Hydroperoxide)		$n_{He}^{20} = 1.54471$	56	—	<u>34,35</u>
1-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene* Hydroperoxide-1		$n_{CH_3}^{20}$	—	99 to 100/0.01	<u>31</u>
9-Fluoranyl Hydroperoxide*		—	93	—	<u>36</u>
1-Hydrindene Hydroperoxide*		1.56214	—	64 to 65/0.01	<u>37</u>

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference**
<b>D. Hydroperoxides of Heterocyclic Compounds</b>					
Tetrahydrofuryl Hydroperoxide*		1.6933	—	—	<u>38</u>
Tetrahydrocarbazole Hydroperoxide*	 (structure not proven)	—	123 to 124	—	<u>39</u>

Hydroperoxides having the structure,  $R_1N=N-C(R_2)-R_3$ , prepared by autoxidation of the hydrazones of ketones and aldehydes and where  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  are hydrogen, alkyl or aryl groups.

40

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

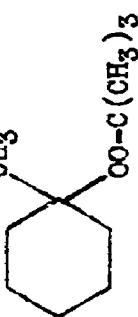
\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

## 2. PEROXIDES OF STRUCTURE ROOR (DIALKYL PEROXIDES)

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20^\circ}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference**
A. Dialkyl Peroxides					
Dimethyl Peroxide	$\text{CH}_3\text{OCC}_3$	1.35029	-100 to -105	13.5/740	<u>41, 42, 43</u>
Methyl Ethyl Peroxide	$\text{CH}_3\text{OOC}_2\text{H}_5$	1.3698	-68 to -69.5	$\log P = 7.358 - 1517/T^\circ\text{K.}$	<u>2, 43</u>
Diethyl Peroxide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OOC}_2\text{H}_5$	1.37156	—	64/740	<u>41, 43, 44</u>
Dipropyl Peroxide	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OOC}_3\text{H}_7$	$n_D^{20.5} = 1.3911$	—	—	<u>3, 41, 45</u>
Diisopropyl Peroxide		—	—	—	—
<u>Methyltertbutyl Peroxide</u>	$\text{CH}_3\text{OOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	1.3761	-102.1	23/119	<u>46</u>
<u>Ethyltertbutyl Peroxide</u>	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	1.3840	-83.1	35/84	<u>46</u>
<u>isoPropyltertbutyl Peroxide</u>		1.3860	glass	52/125	<u>46</u>

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference*
n-Butyltertbutyl Peroxide	$n-C_4H_9OC(CH_3)_3$	1.4001	glass	53/30	46
sec-Butyltertbutyl Peroxide	$sec-C_4H_9-OOC(CH_3)_3$	1.3959	-67.7	53/50	46
Di-tertbutyl Peroxide*	$(CH_3)_3C-OOC(CH_3)_3$	1.3890	-40.0	111 t <sub>c</sub> 760	46
tert-Butyltertaryl Peroxide*	$(CH_3)_3COOC(CH_3)OC_2H_5$	1.4000	—	91 t <sub>c</sub> 92/760	47
Di-tertmyl Peroxide*	$C_2H_5(CH_3)_2COOC(CH_3)_2C_2H_5$	1.4091	—	58.5/14	41, 47
tert-Butyl-1-methylcyclohexyl-1-Peroxide		1.4350	—	28 to 29/2.5	13
Tetrahydronaphthyl-methyl Peroxide		1.53406	—	72.5/0.03	23

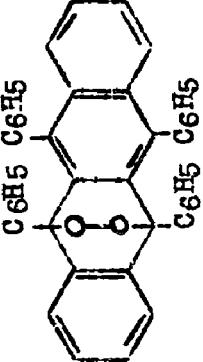
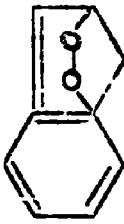
\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference*
<b>B. Hetarylethane Peroxides</b>					
Di-triphenylmethyl Peroxide*	$(C_6H_5)_3COOC(C_6H_5)_3$	—	185 to 186	—	<u>48</u>
A wide variety of other hexaarylethane peroxides have been prepared by the oxidation of symmetrical or unsymmetrical hexaarylethanes; consult, for example, reference (49).					
<b>C. Transannular Peroxides</b>					
Ascaridole	$CH_3$  $n_D^{25} = 1.4763$	—	96 to 97/8	50, <u>51</u> , <u>52</u>	
(Most probable structure)					
Ergosterol Peroxide*	$CH_3$  $C_9H_{17}$	—	178	—	<u>53</u> , <u>54</u>
Anthracene Peroxide*	 (Decomposes)	—	120	—	<u>54</u> , <u>55</u>

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C./mm. Hg.	Literature Reference**
Rubrene Peroxide*		—	Starts to lose oxygen at 100°C.	—	54, <u>56</u>
Cyclhexadiene Peroxide*		$n_D^{20} = 1.453$	82 to 83	40 to 55/0.3	50
2,8-end-Peroxy-isooindene*		$n_D^{20} = 1.566$	13 to 18	80/0.1	36, <u>50</u>

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbon with molecular oxygen.

\*\* The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

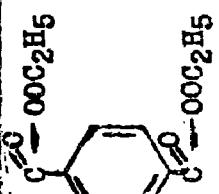
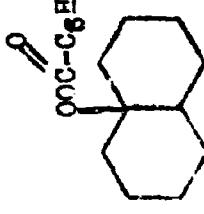
3. PEROXIDES OF STRUCTURE  $\text{RC}-\text{OOH}$  (PERACIDS)

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C./mm.Hg.	Literature Reference**
A. Aliphatic Peracids					
(not isolated in pure form)					
Performic Acid*	$\text{HC}-\text{OOH}$	—	—	—	57, 58
Peracetic Acid*	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}-\text{OOH}$	—	0.1	20 to 30/10 to 20	59, 60, 61, 62
Perpropionic Acid*	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}-\text{OOH}$	—	-13.5	—	59, 61, 62, 63
Percaproic Acid	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{C}-\text{OOH}$	—	15	61 to 62/13	64
Permonochloroacetic Acid	$\text{CH}_2\text{ClC}-\text{OOH}$	—	—	33 to 34 (decomp.)	65, 66
B. Aromatic Peracids					
Perbenzoic Acid*	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}-\text{OOH}$	—	41	97 to 110/13 to 15	62, 67
Monoperphthalic Acid		—	110 (decomp.)	—	62, 67

\*These peroxides have been prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydrocarbons with molecular oxygen.

\*\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

0  
**4. PEROXIDES OF STRUCTURE RC—OO—R (PERESTERS)**

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_{D}^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference*
Ethyl peracetate (properties not given)	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{OOCC}_2\text{H}_5$	—	—	—	<u>68</u>
Diethylterephthalate		—	37	—	<u>68</u>
trans-9-Decalylperbenzoate		—	67 to 68	—	<u>69</u>
tert-Butyl perbenzoate	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{OOCC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	1.5007	—	75 to 77/2	<u>70</u>

\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

5. PEROXIDES OF STRUCTURE  $\text{RC}-\text{OO}-\text{CR}$

Name	Formula	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/ mm. Hg.	Literature Reference*
A. Diacyl Peroxides				
Diacetyl Peroxide	$(\text{CH}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{O})_2$	30	63/21	<u>71, 72, 73</u>
Di-chloroacetyl Peroxide	$(\text{CH}_2\text{ClC}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{O})_2$	36	85 (decomp.)	<u>74</u>
Di-n-butyl Peroxide (Properties not given)	$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{O})_2$	—	—	<u>75</u>
Di-phenylacetyl Peroxide (Properties not given)	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{O})_2$	—	—	<u>76</u>
Di- $\alpha$ -thionyl Peroxide	$(\text{[S]}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{C}-\text{O})_2$	92 to 93 (dec.)	—	<u>77</u>

\*Physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

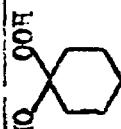
Name	Formula	Melting Point °C.	Solvent for recrystallization	Literature Reference*
B. Diaroyl Peroxides				
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	$\left( \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O} \right)_2$	106 to 107 (dec.)	2:1 $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}-\text{CHCl}_3$	78, 79
p,p'-Dimethoxybenzoyl Peroxide	$\left( \text{p}-\text{CH}_3\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O} \right)_2$	129 (dec.)	Benzene	79, 80
p-Nonomethoxybenzoyl Peroxide	$\text{p}-\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}$	68 to 74	3:1 Cyclohexane-Benzene	79, 81
p,p'-Dinitrobenzoyl Peroxide	$\left( \text{p}-\text{NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O} \right)_2$	158 (dec.)	Benzene	79, 82
C. Dialkyl Peroxydicarbonates				
Diethyl Peroxydicarbonate	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{OO-C}_2\text{H}_5$	28 to 35 (dec.)	$n_D^{20} = 1.4017$	83

A number of other substituted diaryl peroxides are described in reference (79).

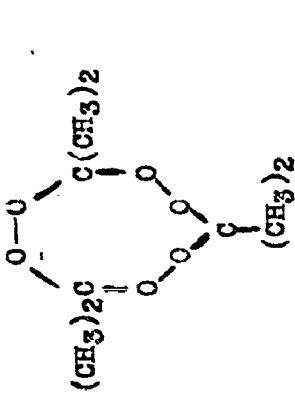
A number of other dialkyl peroxydicarbonates are described in reference (83b).

\*Physical constants are taken from the underlined reference

## 6. PEROXY DERIVATIVES OF ALDEHYDES AND KETONES

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm. Hg.	Literature Reference**
A. Hydroxalkyl Hydroperoxides					
Hydroxymethyl Hydroperoxide	$\text{HOCH}_2\text{OOH}$	$n_D^{16} = 1.4205$	—	—	<u>84</u>
$\alpha$ -Hydroxyethyl Hydroperoxide	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH(OH)OOH}$	$n_D^{24} = 1.4150$	—	—	<u>85, 85</u>
$\alpha$ -Hydroxyheptyl Hydroperoxide	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{CH(OH)OOH}$	—	40	—	<u>85</u>
$\alpha$ -Hydroxydodecyl Hydroperoxide	$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{CH(OH)OOH}$	—	65 to 67	—	<u>85, 87</u>
1-Hydroxycyclohexyl Hydroperoxide-1		—	76 to 78	—	<u>88</u>
B. Bishydroxalkyl Peroxides					
bis-Hydroxymethyl Peroxide	$\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})\text{OOCH}_2(\text{OH})$	—	62 to 64	—	<u>89, 90</u>
bis-Hydroxyethyl Peroxide	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH(OH)OOCH(OH)CH}_3$	$n_D^{16} = 1.4265$	—	—	<u>89</u>
Dihydroxydibenzal Peroxide	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OH)OOCH(OH)C}_6\text{H}_5$	—	—	—	<u>91, 92</u>
bis- $\alpha$ -Hydroxy- $\beta, \beta, \beta$ -trichloroethyl Peroxide	$\text{CCl}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{OOCH(OH)CCl}_3$	—	—	122	<u>92</u>
bis-Hydroxyoctahexyl Peroxide		—	68 to 70	—	<u>88, 93</u>

\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_{D}^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference*
C. Polyalkylidene Peroxides					
Dimeric Acetone Peroxide	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	—	132	—	93, 94, 95, 96, 97
Trimeric Acetone Peroxide		—	98.5	—	94, 95, 96, 97, 98
	(Structure not proven)		—	—	—
Dimeric Benzaldehyde Peroxide		—	202	—	99
Dimeric Benzophenone Peroxide	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$	—	212.5	—	100

\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm.Hg.	Literature Reference*
Trimeric Cyclohexanone Peroxide		—	93	—	93
(Structure not Proven)					
D. Monohydroxydialkyl Peroxides					
Methylhydroxy-methyl Peroxide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OOCH}_2\text{OH}$	$n_D^{15} = 1.3953$	—	45/17	101
Ethylhydroxy-methyl Peroxide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OOCH}_2\text{OH}$	$n_D^{16} = 1.4043$	—	46 to 48/13	101
Tetralylhydroxymethyl Peroxide		—	46.5	—	102
t-Butylhydroxymethyl Peroxide	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{OH}$	1.4123	—	—	103, 104, 105
Methyl- $\alpha$ -hydroxyethyl Peroxide	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{OOCCH}_3$	$n_D^{15} = 1.3930$	—	29 to 31/22	101

\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

Name	Formula	Refractivity $n_D^{20}$	Melting Point °C.	Boiling Point °C/mm. Hg.	Literature Reference*
Ethyl- $\alpha$ -hydroxyethyl Peroxide	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$	$n_D^{21.4=1.4021}$	—	50 to 52/50	<u>101</u>
t-Butyl- $\alpha$ -hydroxy- $\beta,\beta$ , trichlorethyl Peroxide	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COOC}(\text{CCl}_3)\text{O}\text{H}$	—	50 to 51	—	103, 104, <u>105</u>
E. T. acetals					
2,2-bis-t-Butyl-peroxypropane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COOCOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1.4098	—	—	103, 104, <u>105</u>
bis-t-Butylperoxy phenylmethane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COOCOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \\   \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$	1.5770	—	—	103, 104, <u>105</u>
2,2-bis-t-Butyl-peroxy-4-pentane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COOCOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$	1.4200	—	—	103, 104, <u>105</u>

A number of other per-acetals are reported in reference (105)

\*The physical constants are taken from the underlined reference.

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